Charges Army Ousting Jews From Top Agency

U. S. Army Intelligence is pursuing an anti-Semitic policy of ousting all Jews, a former Army Intelligence agent has charged in Frankfurt, Germany, according to the New York Daily News.

In a special report from Frankfurt, the News yesterday told of the charge made by Michael R. Rothkrug, former army intelligence operative from Westport, Conn. Rothkrug is now facing a secret trial by the State Department court in Berlin, for alleged possession of documents he wasn't supposed to have. He said that the trial was "actually a fake to cover up the unannounced policy of the Army to find every possible excuse to eliminate Jewish personnel from organizations."

Rothkrug also said: "Army agents in scores of interrogations have tried to link me with other Jews in intelligence work—always with the intent of smearing me and the other Jews with the tar of Communism."

Earl Carroll of San Francisco, Rothkrug's lawyer, claimed his client was framed. Carroll said the "papers in question were delivered to Rothkrug by the Army after he left the service. Then the Army came around to seize them."

Daily Worker

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China Says U.S. Officers Admit Germ Warfare

"Two captured senior officers of the U. S. First Marine Air Wing have confirmed that the U. S. joint chiefs of staff directed the U. S. forces in the Far East to carry out planned germ warfare," it was charged yesterday in a Peking broadcast, according to a U. S. press agency report from Tokyo.

The Peking radio was said to have identified the two captured fliers as Col. Frank H. Schwable, wing chief of staff, and Maj. Roy H. Brey, ordinance officer.

The broadcast, it was reported, included a long statement made on Dec. 6, 1952, by Schwable, who, it was stated, said that in October 1951, a directive was sent by the joint chiefs by Gen. Matthew Ridgway ordering germ warfare.

The primary plan was to set up a "contamination" belt in North Korea on which Skyraiders and Corsair warplanes would drop cholera, yellow fever and typhus germs, the broadcast said.

A series of tests were planned to determine the effectiveness of germwarfare in various terrains, population exteremes and methods of delivery, it was charged, to discover what countermeasures would be taken, what the propaganda reply would be and how it would affect military operations.

Schwable, the broadcast added, said the U. S. campaign opened in November, 1951, when Okinawa-based B-29S began "random" germ bombing over various targets.

The germ warfare program was expanded gradually with additional air units being ordered into the campaign, Peking said. Pilots were told to take a more accurate count of vehicular traffic to determine if the supply routes were being affected.

"An average of five aircraft a night normally covered the main supply routes along the western coast of Korea up to the Chongchon river," the broadcast "quoted" Schwable, "but with emphasis on the area from Pyongyang southwards.

Schwable, who Peking said was captured July 8, 1952, was quoted

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Hail Nelson's Release; Trial Tomorrow

NELSON

By ART SHIELDS

Steve Nelson slept in his own bed in Pittsburgh Friday night for the first time in eight months. His friends in the U. S., Italy, France, England, Scotland, Australia, Mexico and other lands had won their long campaign for his release on bail.

Final efforts of special prosecutor Cercone—Musmanno's nephew—to refuse bail to the brave Communist leader were defeated Friday. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court said that Nelson must be released without more ado. The $20,000 bonds set by the high court a week ago were posted, and

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Reuther Cites Danger Of Federal Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A warning came from labor today that Republican leaders may try to impose a Federal sales tax on consumers. CIO president Walter Reuther predicted that if the Reed bill or some similar tax-cut measure is adopted by Congress, it will be followed with a Federal sales tax that "will merely compound the sin of hitting hardest those least able to pay."

Reuther said talk of the 11 percent cut in individual income taxes, contained in the Reed bill, is a "smokescreen" to hide the fact that the excess profits tax on corporations is due to expire June 30.

He recalled that Eisenhower proposed to substitute other revenue-raising measures if the excess profits levy is allowed to expire. He said the only "substitute" the GOP "conservatives" would accept is a higher income tax or a sales tax.

The effect of Reuther's statement was to give support to the position taken by the Eisenhower administration, opposing both the reduction in income taxes and elimination of the excess profits tax. Reuther failed however, to put forward the CIO program with respect to taxes.

Reuther's warning of the danger of a federal sales tax, however, is to the point. Seeking a method to defray the cost of the war drive without levying higher taxes on business, the Republican leadership has several times been urged by the NAM and other big business groups to adopt the sales tax.

NEW YORKERS SPEED SUB DRIVE AFTER LATE START

New York's campaign to expand circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker is beginning to roll, a month after other states initiated their effort.

Some 500 Worker subs, and another 65 for the daily paper, were turned in by readers in the four major counties of the city toward the end of last week. Lots more were slated for delivery at the Daily Worker ball last night.

According to reports of campaign workers, the circulation effort has helped to enlist new support for the struggle to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, innocent couple framed on charges of "conspiracy" to commit espionage.

The Daily Worker and The Worker have centered much of their fire on this frameup, and have helped to make the issue of commuting the death sentence against them an international one.

Worker builders canvassing with the paper have reported they have won supporters for the fight among the people whom they have approached for the paper. One Manhattanite reported,

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ONE N. J. GROUP REACHES 80%

That demon group of campaigners in the Lakewood-Toms River area of New Jersey are again showing their heels to the rest of the country. They came through with 36 subs Friday which, added to their previous efforts, gives them 145 out of a goal of 175, or 80 percent. Last year, with a goal of 150, they came out on top nationally, and went on to 135 percent by the end of the campaign.

Thousands in Capital Rosenberg Vigil Today

Thousands of men, women and children are expected to arrive in Washington today to join the Clemency Vigil for the Rosenbergs before the White House.

Typical of the groups leaving for Washington yesterday was the motorcade of 200 members of District 65 of New York City. They left from Cooper Union yesterday afternoon.

As in previous vigils, the pickets will carry the message of clemency to President Eisenhower, urging he reconsider his recent refusal to commute the death penalty. This is the first time in American history that anyone has been sentenced to die in peacetime for alleged espionage. The Rosenbergs were convicted not for actual espionage but for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

In Western Europe the clemency campaign which had been dramatically brought into the open by Pope Pius' second direct statement to the White House, continued to rise.

A New York Times survey of Berlin, Paris and Rome opinion yesterday revealed that all sections of the population are dismayed by the plan to execute the Rosenbergs, against whom there is no evidence except the unsupported word of one man who got off with a prison sentence for acting as government witness.

The Italian bureau of the Times notes that the clemency campaign has "succeeded in arousing a great part of public opinion in their favor." The bureau states: "How widespread this feeling is may be gauged by the fact that even the Right-Wing press says the Rosenbergs should be pardoned even if guilty. . . ."

In East Germany, the radios issued hourly bulletins on the Rosenberg case, which has become a major topic in all homes and factories, the Times noted also several days ago.

The Sunday roundup of the Times reported yesterday that a huge portrait of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg covers the wall in the railroad station, and that loudspeakers urge all travelers to write to the White House for clemency. Noted lawyers have analyzed the trial record of the case and show that there was no evidence to provide for a conviction.

In West Germany, too, protests are coming from many cities and notables.

The Paris correspondent of the Times admits that "the Communist campaign" has "fitted in nicely into a general pattern of opinion in this country which is, on the whole, hostile to executing the Rosenbergs." The correspondent adds that "almost without exception there is a feeling that the sen-

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Letters Flood White House For Rosenbergs

On his 12:45 broadcast, yesterday, Bill Costello, CBS commentator, said that mail at the White House had spurted from the usual 25,000 letters to 35,000. Of these, he said, nearly half were messages urging President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence in the Rosenberg case.

Thousands of letters came from overseas, Costello said, and the State Department is handing them over to the Justice Department for analysis. The government wants to organize a "propaganda backfire," he said.

Press Conspiracy Keeps Public From Hearing Rep. Price's Blast Against GOP War Policy

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Seldom has an attack on American foreign policy been as deeply suppressed by the newspapers of the land as was the speech delivered last week by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill) on the floor of the House. Price's slashing criticism of President Eisenhower's proposals to meet the situation in Asia and the Korean War was ignored by the commercial press and the wire services. But when Price's remarks appeared in the Feb. 18 issue of the Congressional Record urgent requests began pouring into capital newsgathering centers for the text of the speech.

Here are highlights from that important speech:

"Mr Speaker, if the voters of my district are at all representative of the American public—and I know they are—one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in the election of Gen. Eisenhower was his implied promise that if elected he would bring the war in Korea to an early and honorable end. I feel sure that millons of American voters consider this part of Gen. Eisenhower's contract with them. . . .

"Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I am dismayed. One entire section of the (President's) message was devoted to Korea. That section can be summed up in one word: window-dressing. . . ."

Price reminded Congress that Eisenhower made two proposals regarding Korea and Asia in general:

• That his administration is "giving immediate increased attention to the development of additional Republic of Korea forces."

• "That the Seventh Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China" from the forces of Chiang Kai-shek.

Price said Eisenhower knows or should know that these proposals "offer no real added hope for speeding the end of the Korean war."

He said such proposals could be expected as part of a campaign speech.

"But I had hoped," Price declared, "now that he has acquired the mantle of responsibility, that President Eisenhower would no longer play what some people consider politics with the Korean war—for this is beneath the dignity of the President of the United States."

Price pointed out that the U. S. has been training South Korean troops and putting them into the lines "as fast as we could train officers to lead them." This is a way to develop "cannon fodder," he said, but not a way to end the war.

The proposal to withdraw the Seventh Fleet, Price charged, "set off a chain reaction of irresponsible proposals from prominent Republicans. . . ."

Recalling that Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message on a Monday, Price noted that:

• On the following Wednesday "the most prominent Republican foreign policy spokesman in Congress said that the new policy involved Nationalist bombing of the Manchurian Railway."

• On Thursday, "Gen. Wedemeyer expressed the hope that this new policy would lead, among other things, to an eventual invasion of the mainland—by the United States alone if the United Nations failed to approve the policy."

• On Saturday "a Republican policy spokesman in Congress urged the United States, alone if necessary, to impose a blockade on Communist China."

• On Sunday "Mr. Republican himself contemplated using United States troops on the mainland of China."

• And on Monday "the senior Republican in the other body proposed atombombing of Korea."

MOTHER WHOSE SON IS MISSING IN KOREA LOSES SECOND SON IN PLANE DISASTER

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 22.—An anguished mother who only a few days urged President Eisenhower to bring the boys home from Korea after one of her sons was reported missing in action, lost another aboard the National Airlines plane that crashed in the Gulf of Mexico last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Shaddick had learned that their son, Lieut. John Philip Shaddick, 25, was missing on a bomber fight in Korea Jan. 29. He was a pilot.

Another son, Lieut. Richard Harrison Shaddick, Jr., 22, came home on emergency leave and was returning to his station at Goodfellow Air Force base, San Angelo, Tex., aboard the NAL plane that went down in the gulf.

"We are all chopped to pieces," said the elder Shaddick when informed the younger son was missing. "I just don't know how we'll survive if Richard is missing, too."

When Mrs. Shaddick was notified that her son was missing in Korea, she wrote President Eisenhower, with copies to Florida congressmen, saying:

"To heck with the North Koreans—let's get our boys home.

"We know our boys want to come home and this is all that is important. If it cannot be done any other way, leave Korea to whoever wants it. * * *"

Hit Use of Electric Chair to 'Third Degree' Rosenbergs

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans fought all the harder this week for the lives of the Rosenbergs, determined that they must not die because they refused to make a false confession.

It was the Chicago Daily News which last week revealed that the refusal of clemency was in fact a barbarous attempt to extort such false testimony against others from the Jewish couple.

The News explained that "the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree," to torture the Rosenbergs into framing their friends.

A newly-formed broad emergency committee on the east last week answered the editorial with a full-page ad in the News pointing out:

"Americans have always abhored the third degree . . . the system of beating and torturing people to make them say what police and prosecutors want them to say.

"We will not tolerate the killing of the Rosenbergs for being unable or unwilling to give testimony demanded of them by prosecutors."

Convinced that the Rosenbergs can be saved in spite of the setting of the execution date on March 9, Chicagoans took these actions:

• Services were arranged to be held in numerous Chicago churches, synagogues and temples, praying for clemency. praying for clemency.

• Ads were inserted in a dozen community papers calling on the people to ask President Eisenhower to reverse his refusal to grant mercy.

• Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, sent a new plea to the White House on behalf of 2,300 clergymen, asking that the Rosenbergs' lives be spared.

• Nelson Algren, noted author and chairman of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, urged that Chicagoans step up the campaign of messages to the White House asking clemency.

The Rosenbergs' Crime

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER refused to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. He held, correctly, [illegible] CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ★★ Fri., Feb. 13, 1953

It is not solely for that crime that they are doomed to die, however. Others who participated in the same crime are not going to die. The Rosenbergs are going to die because they wouldn't tell on any of their other fellow conspirators.

• If in this case the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree, it is not the first time and it will not be the last.

Botany Mills, Asking Pay Cut, Made 10-Yr. $44,683,000 Profit

Botany Mills of Passaic, N. J., which last week demanded a wage cut of more than 30 cents an hour from its 4,000 workers, has earned a profit of $44,683,000 before taxes over the last ten years and a total of $20,106,000 after taxes, the CIO Textile Workers Union said yesterday.

John Chupka, TWU secretary-treasurer and director of the union's woolen and worsted division, said that 1952 will be the first year in over a decade for which the company will show a loss. Final figures for the year have not yet been published.

"The company's consistent record of lush earnings makes its demand unjustifiable from any standpoint," Chupka declared. "Botany has made an annual average profit of $500, after taxes, for every worker in thre mill over the last ten years. Its percentage of profit on net worth has been as high as 48 percent before taxes and 29.7 percent after taxes.

"Yet we find this same company, after one year of low profits and one year of loss, demanding a wage cut of 20 percent."

Chuka conceded that there has been a general slump in textiles for the last year and a half.

"The workers (Chuka means the union officials—ed.) have been most considerate of the employers during this period," he said. "They did not ask for a wage increase in 1952; they are not asking for a wage increase now. But there is absolutely no excuse for reduction in a period when the trend in both wages and prices is still upward."

Chuka assailed the "thinly-veiled threats" in Botany's demand.

"The company said, in effect, that the workers were getting along in years; that they wouldn't find it easy to get other jobs; and that they had better give in to the company or the plant would pick up its profits and move away," he said.

"The workers will not be intimidated by this kind of talk. And I wonder what reaction such a statement has in the community of Passaic. Here is a company which has

(Continued on Page 6)

Big Business Aims to Rewrite Constitution of Pennsylvania

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Governor John S. Fine's bill for a constitutional convention threatens to foist upon the people of Pennsylvania a thoroughly undemocratic method of revising the 79-year-old document.

The bill provides for a convention of 120 delegates to meet here next year to work out the new constitution. The new document would be submitted to a popular vote in the general election next year.

Of the 120 delegates, 90 would be elected this fall—three from each of the 30 congressional districts—from nominees chosen at nominating conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties in the spring primaries.

Each party may nominate two delegates, with the three receiving the highest vote at the final election to be elected, thus ensuring two from the majority and one from the minority parties.

Since the Republicans nearly always sweep the state except in years when a President is to be chosen—and they swept it last year for Eisenhower—, they count on winning a decisive majority of these 90 delegates, who will comprise three-fourths of the total delegates.

Pittsburgh Press staff writer Fred Remington points out in a dispatch from Harrisburg that "Delegates from the congressional districts, would not be chosen by popular nomination, however, PARTY LEADERS WOULD NOMINATE TWO CANDIDATES FROM EACH PARTY."

In other words, the Republican and Democratic bosses will pick out their stooges, with the voters privileged to discard the most unsatisfactory of the four!

The other 30 delegates are to be selected with still less reference to the people's choice. Republican Governor Fine is to appoint 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats from lists of 15 submitted by the respective state committee.

Republican Speaker of the House—Representative Albert W. Johnson of McKean County—is to appoint five members of that body—three Republicans and two Democrats—as delegates.

State Senator M. Harvey Taylor, Republican President Pro-Tem of the Senate, is similarly to appoint three Republican and two Democratic members of that body as delegates.

To date nothing has been heard from the labor movement—AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, or independents—nor from the progressives of the state on these revision proposals though the menace of what is proposed should be

PEACE RALLY WEDNESDAY TO OPEN PETITION DRIVE

A citywide rally to "express opposition to the proposals for a blockade of China and similar spread-the-war moves" will be held Wednesday evening at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., it was announced yesterday.

Rev. Edward D. McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church, Bronx, New York, will preside.

Speakers will include Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; B. Z. Goldberg, columnist for the Jewish Day; Charles Collins, ALP state vice-chairman; Dr. Clementina Paolone and others.

The rally will launch a statewide peace petition drive for 20,000 signatures in each Congressional District in New York.

National Lawyers Guild Convention Calls for T-H Repeal

The convention of the National Lawyers Guild adopted a resolution yesterday urging repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and return to the original Wagner and Norris LaGuardia cts. The resolution expressed a readiness to cooperate with any groups or labor organizations for the elimination of any one or several of the most oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. The resolution declared emphatically, however, in accordance with the position expressed by the CIO, that the group of amendments proposed by Sen. Taft are, on the whole, designed to make the law even more anti-labor.

Passage of the resolution came after the convention, meeting as panels on problems facing labor, heard reports by David Scribner, general counsel of the United Electrical Workers, and Leonard Boudin, general council for the American Communications Association.

A discussion followed the reports, with Maurice Sugar Detroit attorney, presiding.

Scribner described how employers use the "little book with seven ways to get an injunction," meaning the Taft-Hartley Law. Summarizing the five-year experience under T-H he said that while in previous days it was the company itself that had to institute action to get an injunction, under T-H the government does it for them, through NLRB.

That is how they get around the Norris- LaGuardia anti-Injunction Act, he said.

His own experience in five UE cases, he pointed out showed that the rue of "shoot first and decide later" applies in many court T-H actions, based on the presumption that certain action by unions may prove damaging to an employer. Meanwhile rulings are issued that have the effect of killing unions, he stressed.

Scribner cited cases brought under T-H provisions barring secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, alleged featherbedding, etc.

He ventured the guess that damage suits against unions have amounted to well over half a billion, "nearer to a billion," in claims. He noted that there is not a single case of a damage award to a union.

Boudin, the attorney in the first test case of the T-H anti-Communist affidavit, warned of three possible developments: the munitions board may decide a union is "Communist-ruled" and bar any contracts to companies recognizing it; the NLRB may exercise such powers, or it may proceed with the reported plan to indict progressive leaders of unions on the ground they signed false affidavits as to their "beliefs."

Boudin noted how in the Valentino-Neff cases of the Camden, N. J., Campbell Soup local meetings of unionists for political action or in protest of the T-H law were labeled by witnesses as Communist Party meetings. Then the fact that defendants attended them was ground for the conviction obtained against them, he pointed out.

Labor and the Question of Anti-Semitism

Labor and the fake charge of "Soviet Anti-Semitism," a series of articles by George Morris, starting with the Wednesday issue of the Daily Worker, will deal with:

- **Who really initiated the campaign.**
- **Why some labor leaders provided a launching base for this poison drive.**
- **How some of the AFL-CIO leaders really stand on anti-Semitism.**
- **How some labor leaders called for a united front with fascism and for espionage within the lands of Socialism.**
- **Where anti-Semitism and other forms of discrimination is really an issue.**

HAYWOOD

Allan Haywood Dies at 64

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president, died of a heart attack in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday night while addressing a banquet of the areas unions in Hotel Reading. He was 64.

Haywood was at the concluding stage of his speech when he toppled over on the speaker's stand. He was rushed to a hospital but never regained consciousness. He died 20 minutes later.

The CIO leader's body will be taken by train to Taylorville, Ill., his home town, where it is expected tomorrow at 3:30 p.m.

Ironically, Haywood began his speech as a tribute to Philip Murray, who died similarly of a heart attack. Several times he noted in his speech that Murray died after a banquet "just like this one."

Walter Reuther, in a statement, said Haywood's death was a grievous loss to the CIO. Reuther was in New York when Haywood died.

UNITY TALKS PUT OFF

Reuther and Haywood were to be in a CIO delegation to discuss unity tomorrow with the AFL. Reuther yesterday telephoned Meany and they agreed to postpone the talks for two weeks.

The closest collaborator of the late Philip Murray, Haywood is the third of the topmost labor leaders to die since mid-November. Murray and William Green were the others.

Haywood came to America in 1906 at the age of 18 from his native Scotland, where he began as a miner. He entered the coal

(Continued on Page 6)

Michigan FEPC Trek Impresses Legislators

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 22.—A State Mobilization to lobby for passage of an FEPC by the Legislature here brought over 1,000 delegates from 41 organizations in Michigan with a combined membership of one million. This mobilization last week was the largest and most representative ever seen, Capitol observers said.

It was led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the state CIO, the state AFL and the CIO United Auto Workers.

The pressure of the people was so great on the legislators, mostly Republicans, sent spokesmen to address the lobby. The GOP promised to set up a "study commission" to examine how FEPC is working in the 11 states where it is law.

The Democrats pledged an all out fight to win FEPC in this session.

The delegations button-holed dozens of Senators and Legislators, winning from many a promise that this term will see passage of FEPC.

Republican Sen. Morris told a delegation that he wanted to be "educated" on FEPC. Bishop George W. Baber, IV Diocese, A.M.E. Church leader of the lobby told the Republican floor leader that Michigan has a tradition of democratic rights and that the legislators should not forget that.

A delegate told Sen. Morris that it was some thing when he, a Negro, had to go out and be discriminated against in order that a State Senator could be "educated."

Last year a weak FEPC law was defeated in the State Legislature by 46 to 45, with a number of Republicans putting on a disgraceful demonstration against it. They banged desk tops down, made sundry other noises, and talked loud when Rep. Crampton, who had offered the bill, was speaking.

State Senator Cora Brown, first Negro woman member of the Michigan Senate, delivered a stirring call for action. She said it was the most inspiring scene witnessed in Lansing in a long time.

She urged the delegates to visit their legislators back home and keep up the pressure.

State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr., Negro Senator from the Third District, declared this mobilization would help win FEPC.

Rep. Ed Carey, of the UAW-CIO and Democratic Party floor leader in the House, told a delegation they must sent letters to the legislators; meet with them when they come back home, and demand public hearings on FEPC. This was adopted as the program to take back home.

BRUTALITY VICTIMS BARRED FROM SEEING MYLES LANE

New York cops, barring entrance to the Federal Court Building at Foley Square, prevented a delegation of civil rights and trade union leaders on Friday from seeing U.S. Attorney Myles Lane, who is supposedly conducting an investigation of police brutality.

The delegation, led by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was attempting to present Lane with additional evidence of police brutality. Among the delegates were two recent victims of police beatings.

The cops, under the command of Capt. Ambler, said Lane didn't want to see the delegation, and ordered them off the Court House steps.

Patterson protested the move, pointing out that the Federal Court is public property and that citizens have every right to enter it. He declared, "This refusal to permit us to go up to see Myles Lane by the New York City police shows further the collusion between the Federal government and the City administration."

Finally, Capt. Ambler agreed to give the delegation's written statement to Lane, who, Ambler claimed, would be in conference all day.

35 CASES

Patterson also presented a resume of 35 cases of police brutality culled from the New York Post in 1951 and 1952.

The accompanying statement read in part:

"We, a delegation of citizens from various trade unions, fraternal and civic organizations welcome the investigation now being held into police brutality against the Negro people, Puerto Ricans and militant trade unionists and other citizens of New York.

"We demand a thorough investigation of the conspiracy between the Government of the City of New York through its Police Department with the Federal Government through its FBI to grant "states rights" to the New York City Government to carry forward its program of terror without in-

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Ralph Cooper's 2d 'Confession' Held Obtained by Pressure

Special to the Daily Worker

TRENTON, Feb. 22.—The surprise "no defense" plea made Friday by Ralph Cooper, last of the Trenton Six defendants, and his "admission" of guilt in the unsolved murder case, was described here today as "a frameup to justify a larger frameup."

Cooper, who in February, 1946, along with five other Negroes, was rounded up by Trenton police and charged with the murder of an aged furniture dealer, made his plea in the Superior Court in the Mercer County court house at Trenton, with only the judge and attorneys present. He was sentenced to six to 10 years.

Four of his follow-defendants had been acquitted by a jury in 1951. Collis English was found guilty along with Cooper, died in prison of a heart attack.

The New Jersey Supreme Court had ruled favorably on the appeal of the two for a new trial.

When Cooper was brought Friday before Judge Joseph E. Conlon, his attorney, George Pelletieri, otld the cvourt his client was ready to make a plea.

Various forms of pressure, it is indicated, were used to break the will of Cooper after the death of English. Among these were:

ISOLATION

- Denial of any visitors.
- Refusal of officials to cash Civil Rights Congress prisoners' relief money orders, thus depriving Cooper of cigarettes and other necessities.

Cooper was confronted with the prospect of a long drawn-out trial with no money for his defense. Under these circumstances to stand trial again would put him in danger of a life sentence or even of death sentence.

Judge Conlon, in sentencing Cooper, declared:

"I am going to be extremely lenient. I could give you anything from a suspended sentence to a 30-year-to-life term. I think you have done a great deal to help yourself. In the turn of events, you have ben a very, very lucky person."

It is the same charge on which six were sentenced to death six years ago, after they pleaded not guilty.

Newspapers locally pointed out that Cooper could be released almost immediately, as he would be eligible for parole after four years and eight months, and he had already served more than five years.

Lewis Morone, executive secretary, Jersey CRC, said:

"What happened in the court-

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D.W. to Expose Top Cops' Stake In Secret Pact

COMING TOMORROW:—Full page showing the record of police brutality in New York City. What top police officials had personal interest in the conspiracy with the Justice Department to exempt N.Y. from the Federal Civil Rights Laws? Don't miss our exclusive expose in tomorrow's Daily Worker—expose in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

What George Washington Said About Peace and Civil Liberties

—See Page 7

A Year of Economic Victories in Eastern Europe Democracies and in People's China

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

EVEN UNFRIENDLY commentators have had to recognize some measure of the economic achievements of the Soviet Union. So they have been concentrating on misinforming people about the economic progress in the peoples democracies.

Reports have appeared in the Soviet press recently which reveal astounding advances in the people's democracies of Europe and in China. This has been true both in basic industrial development, agricultural progress and the improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the people.

In 1952 industrial production surpassed the 1951 level in Poland by 20 percent, in Czechoslovakia 18 percent, Hungary 24 percent, Romania 23 percent and Bulgaria 18 percent.

Comparisons with the situation under the old capitalist or semi-feudal regimes in these countries are most instructive. Not a single new steel works was built in Poland during 20 years before World War II. But under only eight years of people's rule, Poland built 11 blast furnaces, 25 open hearth furnaces and eight rolling mills. As a result steel production last year was 3,300,000 metric tons compared with a peak production in capitalist Poland of 1,400,000.

Czechoslovakia produced 3,700,000 metric tons of steel last year compared with a peak of 2,300,000 under capitalism.

Now under construction are new giant steel mills at Novo Huta in Poland, the Danube mills in Hungary, the Gottwald and GUKO mills of Czechoslovakia and others which will greatly augment steel making capacity.

•

DECISIVE SUCCESSES have been achieved in increasing fuel and raw material output. Oil, coal, iron ore and non-ferrous metal production has risen in all the people's democracies. When newspapers like the New York Times cite statements by Czech production people themselves criticizing some branch of the coal industry for not fulfilling a quota, the Times neglects to tell its readers that total coal production in Czechoslovakia far outdistances anything ever attained under the old regime.

The power resources of the people's democracies have been vastly increased. For example, in Romania, new electric power plants built just in 1950-1952 were 10 times greater than all the power plants completed in the entire ten year period from 1928-1938. And Czechoslovakia generated 11 billion kilowatts of electric energy in 1952 compared with a 4 billion peak in 1937.

As a result of technical aid from the Soviet Union countries like Poland are now prolucing passenger cars and trucks for the first time in their history. Romania has become a large tractor producing country. All the people's democracies are turning out lathes and other modern machinery which they didn't make under their old regime. Tractors and combines are operating on their fields in contrast with the primitive implements previously employed.

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THE GROWING mechanization of agriculture is responsible for a steady increase of cooperative and collective farming. Without the use of any compulsion against the working peasants, relying strictly on the self interests of the peasants themselves, the socialist sector of agriculture is making steady progress in these countries.

There has been a marked improvement of living conditions. Czechoslovakia, for example, spent 14 times as much on education, health and social welfare last year than in any prewar year. Average wages for Czech workers rose from 4,900 crowns a month to 5,200 in the last quarter of 1952 compared with the preceeding year. During the first nine months of 1952 the Czechs built 19,749 new flats for workers, 7,922 more than in the same period of 1951.

In Czechoslovakia during the third quarter of 1952, 69.1 percent more motor cycles, 51 percent more bicycles, 16.4 percent more bread and wheat flour, 12.3 percent more meat and meat products, 13.6 percent more fats and 6.6 percent more eggs were purchased than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Educational opportunities are now open in the first place for children of workers and farmers. Illiteracy is being wiped out completely in countries like Albania, Romania, Poland and Bulgaria, where it was very widespread under capitalist rule. In pre-war Hungary and Poland there were 16 college students for every 10,000 inhabitants. Now the ratio is 50 out of 10,000 which is considerably higher than in France or Great Britain.

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LITTLE ALBANIA has railroads for the first time in its history. Its natural resources are being developed for its own people, whereas they were either untapped or taken by foreign exploiters before liberation. Its coal production has gone up each year and last year it was 50 percent above 1951; copper production doubled in the year and 64 percent more electrical energy was generated. The number of college students in Albania rose by 42 percent last year.

China's advances have been phenomenal during the three years since the Peoples Republic was claimed. Having surpassed by far pre-war levels it is now embarked on its first five year plan. The third anniversary of the Chinese-Soviet Pact of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, celebrated Feb. 14, marks a truly historic achievement resulting from Soviet aid to China.

Brought Clashing Views to Vienna, But United on Peace

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

II.

VIENNA (By Mail, Delayed).—In preparing for the Congress of the Peoples, the independent Italian deputy, Guiseppe Nitti, had written a letter to Frederic Joliot-Curie, France's great atomic physicist and president of the World Peace Council, proposing certain conditions—the main one being freedom of debate. This move had coincided with Ilya Ehrenbourg's memorable address last July, urging that the peace movement, which had rallied half of mankind must henceforth address itself to the other half, without whom the peace could not be won.

In his measured, reasoned address opening the Vienna Congress, Joliot-Curie called for fulfilling Nitti's conditions; and in closing the week-long parley at 3 in the morning of Dec. 20, Nitti himself declared that his conditions had been fulfilled.

What happened in Vienna was a confrontation of differing views. It was proven—for western Europe, Latin America, Britain and the Middle East and Asia—that a union of diverse forces on the single issue of saving the peace was now a reality.

And this is felt to be true in Vienna, despite the fact that the debate has not yet been undertaken with the very important sector of world opinion, the U.S. For although the American delegation of 27 endeavored, in the speeches of trade unionist George Hayward and California peace leader, Mrs. Minnie Carter, to speak for the Americans who were not present, and reflect their thinking, it remains clear that the different wavelengths of American opinion have not yet been heard abroad. What happened in Vienna may help bring this all-important fact about.

Mme. SUN

PIERRE COT

For nobody pulled any punches in Vienna. The anti-Communist intellectual of France, Jean Paul Sartre, explained at the outset why he had come to cross the "no-man's land" of anti-Communism; the Peronist representative, John William Cooke, prefaced his remarks with a salute to General Peron's supposed "middle way" between Communism and capitalism; Mme. Piagg Alessandra Piaggio of the Italian Catholic women wanted to know why the Soviet Union and Peoples China had rejected the Indian resolution in the United Nations; she questioned the recent trials in Prague, and was later echoed by Belgian and British churchmen.

Rene Bovard, the Swiss pacifist joined hands with the disciple of Ghandi, Kumarappa, while, in amplifying the call for debate from Emmanuel D'Astier de la Vigerie, Italian Communist senator, Emilio Sereni, also replied to his Catholic countrywoman, as did the Italian women's leader, Ada Alessandrini; and the widow of Julius Fuchik, the martyr of Czechoslovakia's ordeal under Hitler, calmly replied to the charge that anti-Semitism was a factor in the Prague trials.

It was Pierre Cot, the independent deputy, who saluted the proposals for a unified Germany from Dr. Joseph Wirth . . . such was the spirit of the Congress and very few of those who had come in doubt that a free debate was possible left in dissatisfaction.

On the final Appeal to the Peoples, 11 observers failed to vote and 10 observers and guests abstained; on the address to the governments, only three did not vote and seven abstained. But more even more important was the way the votes were taken: prolonged debates in each delegation, in some cases—as in the British—a veritable Hyde Park meeting took place.

Of course, in such a vast and varied Congress, many different themes criss-crossed and their relationship was not entirely established.

To one delegate after another from the people's fighting for their freedom and national independence, some of the considerations in the western European delegations were not satisfactory to the colonial peoples, national independ-

(Continued on Page 8)

Daily Worker

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PEACE NOTEBOOK:

How Formosa Move Looks to Kentuckian

SOME REACTION to the President's crude war-spreading Formosa move is starting to appear in the letter columns of newspapers. (The Eisenhower announcement stripped of all its fancy phrases meant simply that our fleet would continue to protect Chiang on Formosa, which belongs to China, while arming him to attack the country of 475 million which threw him out!)

We select the following letter as a sample today because is comes from one who is an anti-Communist, one who says he would "wish Chiang luck," yet one who appreciates facts and draws practical conclusions for our country of Eisenhower's actions. This letter appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal, a paper with the largest circulation through the middle-south. It was headed "Prelude to Global War Seen":

"The administration's move to withdraw the Seventh Fleet's 'protection' of the Chinese Communists, leaves Chiang Kai-shek wide open to invade the mainland, drive out the Reds and unite a Free China, so we are told.

"Only a few oppose giving Chiang the materials for either forays or full-scale invasion. Most certainly we wish him luck. But the all-important question remains; Just what are we going to do when he and his puny forces are kicked back into the sea? Nothing, we are blandly told. I seem to recall the miasma of last fall's campaign oratory which still lingers. The bitter irony of that is that millions of women voted for Eisenhower to bring the boys home from Korea. Now we are evidencing the prelude to a global war where casualty lists run in the millions.

"Already powerful voices are clamoring for war against China. The pressure is not diminishing. The sinister China Lobby and stooges in Congress have been beating their empty heads for hostilities since Mao took over. Are the coming adventures of Chiang the prelude?

"In the light of global war, it is more or less irrelevant that these murderous barbarians would have the rotten, barren soil of China littered with the bodies of millions of decent Americans. How long will it be before imbeciles wake up and realize that even the outcome of a war with Russia and her satellites alone could be doubtful. Not satisfied with that, they would have us embark upon a suicidal adventure of taking on 400,000,000 Chinese and millions of Europeans and Asiatics who will rally behind the Reds if the U. S. commences hostilities. . . .

"If the American people allow these maniacs to unleash war on China, let us be honorable enough to refrain from acid comments on other slaves behind other iron curtains.

"C. C. CLAY, Ashland, Kentucky."

PP Puts Peace on Philly Radio

"PEACE IN KOREA—NOW" is the title of a radio program which Philadelphians will hear Monday night, 10:30 p.m., over station WPEN. It is sponsored by the Progressive Party of Philadelphia, which put out a terrific three color leaflet on the event.

The overall head asks "What's Happened to Eisenhower's Pledge to END THE KOREAN WAR." A Westinghouse worker of Philly is quoted on the un-Christian nature of our war moves. Taft's damning admission on the Formosa deal "If it is deemed advisable, we will send our own troops to help out," is shown, all with attractive drawings.

The imaginative leaflet also contains a catchy slogan which should be picked up and used by peace forces everywhere—shouted from the housetops in fact. It is:

WAR WITH CHINA IS NO WAY TO END THE KOREAN WAR.

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REBELLION AGAINST McCARTHY

KING GEORGE THE THIRD had his troubles with subversives and rebels like George Washington. King Joe McCarthy is also having his troubles with the growing army of American patriots, who won't let him bury the American Constitution without a struggle.

Starting with last week's hard-hitting speech of Mrs. Agnes Meyer to the 17,000 educators, heartily applauded at Atlantic City, the anti-McCarthy rebellion has been gaining momentum.

In this attack on McCarthyism in the schools, CIO president Walter Reuther also joined. We think that American labor in general will heartily agree with Reuther in this.

• • •

FOR EXAMPLE, the CIO-UAW Local 6 in Chicago notes what this McCarthyism can mean for our schools and for the kids of union members: "Our children grow up without knowledge of labor union contracts, grievance procedure, the history of the struggle for the eight-hour day . . . the right to strike, and the role of the Negro in our history. . . . In far too many cases, the teachers, who are greatly underpaid, preach the anti-labor line of the National Association of Manufacturers."

The auto local's point is well taken. It shows that the 17,000 educators who cheered the rights of the teachers against the "subversion" hunters and the trade unions have a common ground with other Americans to challenge the pro-Nazi McCarthyism which is eating away at our faltering liberties.

With every action, the McCarthyites prove that they are badly frightened and even panicky men.

Their attack on the Voice of America for using Howard Fast's 'Tom Paine,' if even for its own reactionary purposes, has opened up the eyes of millions at home and abroad. After all, it was George Washington who lauded Tom Paine as having done more than any one man for the American Revolution! What happens now to George Washington on McCarthy's "subversive" lists?

What are the McCarthyites so afraid of that they try so hard to frighten America into submission? They are afraid of the growing American rebellion at the refusal of the government to make peace in Korea, at its refusal to lower taxes and return to a peacetime economy, without casualty lists and without a $70,000,000,000 tax load for guns.

The anti-McCarthy rebellion has already been heard by Senator Taft who must have shocked his fellow-Tories by saying that he would not fire a Communist teacher unless he was "teaching Communism." Similarly, George Kennan warned that the loyalty hunts were killing all reason and intelligence in the foreign service.

Taft is a shrewd politician and he hears the anti-McCarthy rebellion rising, even though he helped give McCarthy the power he has. Kennan knows that even the Pentagon's "allies" despise the McCarthyite reign of fear. With the 15,000,000 organized workers taking the lead in defending the Constitution, we feel that McCarthyism would have little time to live. That is what America needs. The signs are promising that this will happen.

BIG BRASS ANTI-SEMITISM

WE WOULD LIKE to call attention to a special news item on our front page from the New York Daily News.

The item (Sunday, Feb. 22) is headlined: Charges Army Ousts Jews in Intelligence.

It quotes Michael R. Rothkrug, former Army intelligence agent, who has been seized for allegedly having papers on him he shouldn't have had.

Rothkrug, who says the papers were planted on him, flatly warns that his trial now before a closed State Department court in Berlin "is actually a fake to cover up the unannounced policy of the Army to find every possible excuse to eliminate Jewish personel from the Intelligance organization."

This warning will come as no surprise to Americans who have their feet on the ground and who refuse to be taken in by the huge hoax of "anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union." For this hoax is aimed to cover up the real and growing anti-Semitism in the U.S.A. This anti-Semitism, which is embodied in the Walter-McCarran racist immigration law, in the anti-Semitic and anti-Negro quotas in practically all universities, is being fomented by the very men who dare to shout "anti-Semitism" at the Socialist countries where any racism whatever is a serious crime.

$726,000,000 in 5 Yrs. Adds Gold to Ford 'Golden Jubilee'

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Feb. 22.—Throughout the world in 1953, a new attempt will be made to revive the Ford myth, which has worn thin these many years, too thin to cover speedup, firings, gangsters and anti-unionism.

Press agents will pour out in 1953 reams of copy calling on the world to join in a celebration of Ford's "Golden Jubilee."

The company, 50 years old this New Year, was launched with an investment of $28,000 in 1903. It is now the fourth largest corporation in the United States.

The gold in Ford's Golden Jubilee is listed in the company's figures submitted to the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, which show that Ford assets have almost doubled since the end of the war. Listed below are the yearly figures from 1946 to 1950:

Year	Total Assets
1946	$ 880,046,611
1947	1,025,733,485
1948	1,149,240,689
1949	1,343,349,252
1950	1,469,091,000

This astounding rise in the value of total assets is all the more significant when one remembers that it came out of current earnings. The company did not have to float a loan in order to engage in this tremendous expansion.

From 1947 to 1951 the company's net profits totaled $726,000,000.

Year	Profits
1947	$ 78,000,000
1948	119,000,000
1949	203,000,000
1950	279,000,000
1951	87,000,000

The Wall Street Journal ascribed the drop in 1951 profits to "federal curbs on auto output and the excess profits tax."

SEVEN OWNERS

There are only seven owners of Ford's 3,452,900 shares of stock. They are the estate of Mrs. Henry Ford, Sr.; Mrs. Edsel Ford, her three sons, her daughter and the Ford Foundation.

Formed as a non-profit organization in 1936, the Ford Foundation owns more than three million shares. These are designated as non-voting. The Foundation is estimated to be worth over $600,000,000. It is controlled by the Ford family and is tax free, while Ford workers are forced to pay out one-third of their wages for taxes for Wall Street's program of aggression at home and abroad.

And when Ford workers last Christmas through Local 600 of the CIO United Automobile Workers asked for a $40 Christmas bonus, the company spokesman replied: "We can't afford it."

The company refused other union demands, such as adding 21 cents of 25 cents received under the escalator clause since 1950 to the workers' base rate; adding one cent a year to the annual 4-cent increase given each June as a productivity raise; and boosting the pension of thousands of oldtimers to at least $149 a month.

PENSIONS CUT

Ford cut its contribution to the oldtimers' pensions instead, by the exact monthly amount by which the U. S. Congress had increased the federal old age benefits.

While each year the profits of this company have mounted, it is important to note the employment figures in the giant River Rouge plant in Dearborn:

Year	Workers
1941	79,000
1942	73,000
1943	83,000
1947	63,000
1948	60,000
1949	60,000
1950	65,000
1951	54,000
1952	49,000

In the last two years, the union has charged, and the company cannot deny it, that production had been increased anywhere on operation from 25 percent to 100 percent with a corresponding drop in manpower.

The importance of the foreign holdings of Ford can be seen from the fact that between 1947 and 1950. Ford's foreign car production ranged from about 20 percent to 33 percent of its total world production, while nearly doubled.

The company is now worth over one and a half billion dollars. Back in 1903 it started with an investment of $28,000.

It is indeed a "Golden Jubilee" for Ford.

But all the golden words of press agents lacquering up the Ford myth will not be enough to cover up Fordism with its speedup, gangsterism, anti-unionism, discrimination against Negro workers.

Ford workers in 1953 are set to add something to Ford history as they battle for higher wages, cutting down speedup, fighting for better working conditions, upgrading of Negro workers, higher pensions for the oldtimers and for a return to peacetime production.

Form Group to Revise Walter Law

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—New steps were taken here last week to effect changes in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act with the formation of the Cleveland Committee on Immigration at a meeting at the YMCA.

The meeting originated among groups and individuals who testified against the act when the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization held a hearing here.

Amon those who participated were: Miss Marjie Wing, Federal Security Agency; Miss Leona Bevis, Welfare Federation of Cleveland; Sidney Vincent, Jewish Community Federation, Dr. W. Terry Osborne, associate general secretary of the YMCA; Mrs. M. F. Bixler, Cleveland Council of Church Women and Women's City Club; Pastor George Kuechle, St. Marks Lutheran Church; Mrs. Alex Miller, United Service for New Americans; L. Pearl Mitchell, NAACP; Miss Leonie Roulet, Catholic Resettlement Council; Mrs. Wm. S. Warner, Cleveland Civil Liberties Union, and Sam Weisberg, ILGWU.

Eastern Farm Group Demands Benson Ouster

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—"We are asking the immediate removal and replacement of Secretary Benson," states Alvin B. Christman, president of the Eastern Division, National Farmers Union, in a telegram to Senators Robert C. Hendrickson and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey and Senators James S. Duff and Edward Martin of Pennsylvania.

"Since Secretary of Agriculture Benson's recent statements concerning farm price supports particularly those pertaining to perishable farm products are in direct contradiction to the full parity pledges to farmers made by President Eisenhower."

The telegram stated further that "full parity for farmers is a prime necessity, as the current disastrous decline in farm income is endangering our entire economy."

Haywood

(Continued from Page 3)

mines here and became active in the United Mine Workers, and for many years was a follower of John L. Lewis.

In the stormy days of the early CIO he was Lewis' representative in many strikes and organizing efforts.

When Murray and Lewis split, and Murray took the CIO presidency, Haywood as CIO organization director was second in command. A year before Murray died, a convention conferred upon Haywood the additional authority of assistant president. He was acting president in Murray's absence.

On Murray's death, the steel union, of which Haywood was nominally a member, advanced him as a candidate for the presidency. A month-long struggle ensued between supporters of Reuther and Haywood. At the CIO convention in November Reuther won by 3,079,000 to 2,613,000 for Haywood.

Haywood's death may revive some of the factional fires over his successor, unless heads of the steel and auto unions come to an agreement in advance of the next CIO board meeting.

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Trenton

(Continued from Page 3)

room in Trenton Friday was the application of the rack and screw by several arms of government.

"This is not a 'vindication' of (Prosecutor) Mario Volpe, his staff and the Trenton police, but a further indictment of the official gang which wallows in a cesspool of racist corruption. It is a vindication of the heroic struggle of the people whose efforts saved the life of Ralph Cooper and the rest of the Trenton Six.

"What happened once more underscores the innocence of all six men. It is a warning to the American people that a corrupt white-supremacist administration, prepared to kill six innocent Negroes, will not shirk from smashing the dignity of a human being to save its own hypocritcal face."

FORMER 'CONFESSION'

Moroze pointed out the state's own case against the Trenton Six refuted Cooper's new "confession." In the first trial of the Six, the state introduced a hand-written statement by Cooper in which he said he was not in the store at the time of the murder. In Friday's "confession" Cooper claims he and four others of the Trenton Six were in the Horner store at the time of the murder.

"Confess and be saved,' is the new government slogan in frame-ups," said Moroze. "Did Prosecutor Volpe and Gov. Driscoll have their eyes on Ossining, too?"

James Imbrie, of the Princeton Committee, one of the groups which retained counsel for the Trenton Six to conduct their legal fight, said:

"Cooper has been coerced into a second false confession."

Clifford R. Moore, one of the NAACP attorneys who defended Horace Wilson, declared: "Wilson is innocent of any complicity in the Horner murder . . . not only by judgment of the jury but by the facts."

PATTERSON STATEMENT

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, said:

"This coincides with police brutality cases now under most rigid examination in the city of New York.

"Undoubtedly this confession, like the others, has been secured by the threats to do to him what was done to Collis English, unless he was willing to make a confession.

"Confessions of this chracter were wrung from the Martinsville Seven, and from Willie McGee. It is clear now that northern states have been given the green light to go ahead and terrorize Negro prisoners, without any fear that the Federal government will intervene.

"The facts as presented at both trials of the Trenton Six indicate the innocence of Ralph Cooper as well as the other men he is now seeking to implicate."

Although the appearance of Cooper in court and the judge's speedy sentencing was witnessed only by court attaches and lawyers, newspapers in Trenton carried stories which suggested the court's role in carrying out the talk-or-else squeeze play.

Thus it was reported that the judge in effect told Cooper he would consider his plea if he would answer honestly his questions. The judge then asked: Was he in the store at the time of the murder, and, when the answer was in the affirmative, Who was with him. To this Cooper reportedly named others.

According to these accounts, the judge curiously failed to ask him who actually killed Horner.

Nelson

(Continued from Page 1)

Nelson walked out of the 70-year-old county prison.

It was the first time that Nelson had walked the streets without handcuffs or a guard by his side, since he was remanded to prison without bail on June 26, 1952.

Steve Nelson came home to find his wife, Margaret ill. She had worn herself down working for his release and her eyes were badly swelled by an infection.

LOST 20 POUNDS

Nelson himself is worn down by three stretches in a dungeon hole and by other bad treatment in prison.

NO REST GRANTED

He has lost 20 pounds. He needs time to recover before he goes to trial again. This time is denied him by Judge Marsh, who will preside at the Smith Act trial and Nelson must be in court again tomorrow with his co-defendants, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen.

Nelson in a phone conversation with this writer from Pittsburgh said:

"When I got out, the reporters asked me how much weight I had lost. I told them that I didn't mind those 20 pounds when I saw how much ground the fascists like Musmanno had lost since I went to prison.

"I reminded them that 61 of the 110 American Legion posts in Allegheny County had come out against Judge Musmanno since I went to prison."

The Legion posts denounced Musmanno for his attacks on the recent Pittsburgh Music Festival, which featured a Roy Harris, which has been dedicated to the Soviet Army some years ago.

"You see," said Nelson, "the Musmanno witchhunt began with an attack on me and my co-defendants in 1950. It developed into an attack on Roy Harris, and on culture, and on the Bill of Rights in every field.

"More and more people in Pittsburgh are looking on Musmanno as the Pittsburgh McCarthy."

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said yesterday:

"Nelson's release on bail is a historic victory. It is a big defeat for the Steel Trust and the Musmannos.

"We must now win a reversal of Steve's 20-year sentence on fake State 'sedition' charges. And we must defeat the frameup of Nelson and his four co-defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial that begins Tuesday."

In Memory of

"POP" VOLNER

DIED FEB. 4, 1953

From the Farm Section

20 McCarran Detroit Victims Win Jail Stay

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Twenty foreign-born Americans were freed on bond Friday by order of three federal judges here and their attorneys were told to prepare arguments by March 11 to show that the conditions of the new bond demanded under the McCarran-Walter Act is unconstitutional.

The 20 refused to sign the new bond demanded Attorney General Herbert Brownell, which forbids them to associate with any person "believed" to be a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any of its activities, and under which they must agree to testify under oath as to their activities and associates.

Of the 20 workers, many are well over 50 years of age; many are ill and under a doctor's care, and one of them, Ruth Fabian, recently underwent a major operation for cancer. Yet they marched to the Immigration headquarters and refused to sign such a bond.

Children and grandchildren, husbands and wives, came with them.

The courageous action increased the activity here to repeal the act. All day the telephones of the Michigan Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born rang with people wanting to help, wanting to contribute and to join in the battle with the 20.

Brutality

(Continued from Page 3)

terference by the Federal authorities.

"We are firmly convinced that this program of non-interference by the Federal government where the Constitutional rights of American citizens are fragrantly violated by the several states, especially the rights of the Negro people is not a program existing only between the State of New York and the FBI.

"We now see clearly why the FBI has given little or no time to the apprehension of the murderers of Harry T. Moore and his wife in Mims, Florida; why there was no investigation of the Federal Government of the statement made by Willie McGee that his so-called confession was extracted through terror. Why no attention was paid by the Federal Government to the complaints of the Martinsville Seven that their confession was wrung from them by various forms of torture."

Among those taking part in the delegation were Cecil Cohen, of the Fur, Workers Joint Board; Elaine Ross, New York Civil Rights Congress; Irv Dvorin, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Vicki Garvin, Negro Labor Council; Ramon Scher, beaten by cops in a Union Square Peace demonstration on Aug. 2, 1950; Patterson, Pedro Ramos, currently fighting a police brutality case arising out of the beating of himself and five friends on the West side last fall; Jean Taylor, organizational secretary, the N.Y. CRC, and Martha Lirios, whose uncle, Cecil Flores, was killed by a trigger-happy cop in the Bronx during a recent air raid drill.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

as stating that the words "germs" or "bacteria" never were used. Instead, germ bombs were known as "super propaganda."

"Every means was taken to deceive the enemy and to deny knowledge of these opertaions from friendly personnel, the latter being most important since 300 to 400 men of the wing are rotated back to the U. S. each month," the broadcast quoted Schwable as saying.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

tence is too harsh."

Meanwhile the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case revealed that expressions of sentiment from various parts of the world to save the Rosenbergs' lives are continuing to pour in to Washington.

In a cable from Basle, Switzerland, 34 university professors and instructors appealed to Eisenhower not to carry out the death sentence. The Lausanne Branch of the Free Youth of Switzerland wired the President reiterating its appeal to halt the execution, stating its conviction that "political passions are at the source of this infamous sentence."

Women members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Germany in the town of Radebeul near Dresden, called on the President to halt the execution "so that our own children can look forward to a happy life."

Botany

(Continued from Page 2)

grown rich in Passaic, but which obviously feels not the slightest sense of obligation to the community.

"It may be true that Botany, like every other woolen and worsted company, north or south, is suffering from lack of business. But a wage-cut is no solution. A wage-cut won't sell a sngle yard of cloth."

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(Pamphlets)

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UE Union Protests TV Ban On Quaker Peace Film

By DAVID PLATT

McCarthyism is on the loose again among the arts.

Two television stations recently suppressed the powerful Quaker peace film "A Time For Greatness," the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) charged before the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

• • •

The Union, sponsor of the telecast, has asked the FCC to compel the two stations to show cause why their licenses shouldn't be revoked for "engaging in a conspiracy" to deny the citizens within the listening radius the right to see the film, time for which had been contracted for, "thus denying them a constitutional privilege."

• • •

Here are the facts:

As a public service, District Council 8 of UE had contracted to show the film on Christmas Day over TV stations WHBF and WOC in the Davenport, Iowa and Rock Island Ill. area—a big farm equipment and machinery producing center.

The union felt that the film was particularly appropriate for Christmas since it was produced by a religious group to show how peace could be restored and kept.

Many leaders and active members of UE had looked forward with great interest to seeing the film.

Considerable sums had been spent on advertising to assure a maximum audience.

Twenty four hours before the showing the management of WOC-TV returned the UE check and the signed contract. The reason given was that the film was "pro-Communist."

The second station informed the union that the Quaker film was "socialistic" and "off color."

When asked for a more specific criticism, an official of WHBF-TV wrote: "It was the opinion of our program people that the contents of the film were in poor taste and at variance with the program policies of this station."

This was all they had to say about a film that dealt with the question of peaceful alternatives to the current conflicts that have caused great anxieties in tens of thousands of American homes.

• • •

All these facts were brought to the attention of the FCC by a delegation headed by District 8-UE President Don Harris.

They were assured that a formal inquiry would be made. The delegates raised the matter also with several Senators and Congressmen.

• • •

This act of censorship is clearly of a piece with the burning of Howard Fast's democratic novel, "Citizen Tom Paine" which the State Dept. and the McCarthy Committee are preparing in Western Germany.

The fact that a labor union is involved as sponsor of the suppressed Quaker film makes this case even more important.

• • •

The union has organized protests in the Davenport, Iowa and Rock Island area against the two TV stations.

In addition they also urge protests to the FCC in Washington D. C., pointing out that if these TV stations can get away with this "gross suppression," others will feel free to do the same without any misgivings.

• • •

What is required is the same kind of support that was given to playwright George S. Kaufman, which won him back his post on CBS' 'This Is Show Business,' after he was fired for making an offhand remark—with which millions of Americans agree—about the "overuse" of Christmas carols like Silent Night to sell commercial products on TV and radio.

• • •

As Justice Black said recently in a concurring Supreme Court decision: "Our own free society should never forget that laws which stigmatize and penalize thought and speech of the unorthodox have a way of reaching, ensnaring and silencing many more people than at first intended. We must have freedom of speech for all or we will in the long run have it for none but the cringing and the craven. And I cannot often repeat my belief that the right to speak on matters of public concern must be wholly free or eventually be wholly lost."

What George Washington Said

On this 221st birthday anniversary of George Washington it is well to recall the following words of the military leader of the American Revolution and first President of this Republic:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

'Learn War No More'

It is more consonant to all the principles of reason and religion (natural and revealed) to replenish the earth with inhabitants, rather than to depopulate it by killing those already in existence, besides it is time for the age of knight-errantry and mad-heroism to be at an end. Your young military men, who want to reap the harvest of laurels, don't care (I suppose) how many seeds of war are sown; but for the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture, and the humanizing benefits of commerce, would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest; and the swords might be turned into plowshares, the spears into pruning hooks and, as the Scripture expresses it, "the nations learn war no more."

Right to Choose One's Own Government

I have always given it as my decided opinion that no Nation had a right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of another; that every one had a right to form and adopt whatever government they liked best to live under themselves.

Rights of Conscience

It shall still be my endeavor to manifest, by overt acts, the purity of my inclination for promoting the happiness of mankind, as well as the sincerity of my desires to contribute whatever may be in my power towards the preservation of the civil and religious liberties of the American people

Public Happiness

The Arts and Sciences essential to the prosperity of the State and to the ornaments and happiness of human life have a primary claim to the encouragement of every lover of his country and mankind.

Wealth and Office

If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which, the selection of Characters for Office, is to be made, and will proportionately diminish the probability of a choice of Men, able, as well as upright: besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our Government, virtually to exclude from public trusts ,talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.

M&M PUBLISHES OUTSTANDING NEGRO HISTORY WEEK ISSUE

From the cover by Charles White, internationally famous Negro artist, to the final book review by Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, the February Masses and Mainstream, dedicated to Negro History Week, is one of the most notable issues the magazine has issued.

The cover is a reproduction of a drawing on a peace theme, which has attracted much attention at White's current one-man show at the ACA Gallery. It has been hailed as one of the artist's finest achievements.

Another outstanding contribution to this issue is the moving story of the funeral of Collis English, one of the Trenton Six, by Yvonne Gregory, young Negro writer. An article that will undoubtedly stir much controversy is "The Future of Negro Music" by Abner W. Berry, in which the author criticizes the later development of jazz.

The February issue publishes a poem of unusual distinction, Caliban Speaks, by V. J. Jerome, author of A Lantern for Jeremy and one of the 13 defendants recently convicted in the second Smith Act trial in New York.

The 50th anniversary of one of the classics of the Negro Liberation movement, Dr. W. E. B. Du-Bois' The Soul of Black Folk, is observed by the publication in this issue of a chapter of exceptional beauty from this out-of-print book. Samuel Sillen, editor of M & M contributes an illuminating discussion of a pioneer Negro novelist, Charles W. Chesnutt.

Another article that helps make this a must issue is Herbert Aptheker's reply to Sidney Hook, dealing with the true character of the Communist Party and refuting the vilifications of Hook.

Other contributions include the speeches of Ilya Ehrenburg and J. P. Sartre at the recent Vienna Congress of the People for Peace; "Charles White's Humanist Art" by Sidney Finkelstein, and an article from Prague by Eleanor Wheeler on how Czechoslovakian translators discussed the problem of translating Lloyd L. Brown's powerful novel, Iron City.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

JOIN THE BOYS, AUGIE: The new owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, August Busch, Jr., estimated to be worth "in excess of 60 million" (how'd you like to have that "excess"?), is listed as follows in Poor's Register of 1949:

President, General Manager and Director, Anhauser-Busch, Inc.; Director Mississippi Valley Trust Co., Bee-Esby Co., St. Louis, and O'Fallon Coal Co., August A. Busch & Co. of Texas; August A. Busch & Co. of Mass. Manufacturers Railway Co.;

Also director of St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau; Dallas Hotel Co., Huttig Sash and Door Co.

Can't you just see Stan Musial saying "Hmmmmm," and thinking ahead to next year's salary negotiations?

★

YES, THEY'RE throwing that baseball under the Florida and Arizona sunshine already. Not only that, but the first exhibition games are March 7th. Some big league teams play as many as 41 exhibition games before even starting the 154 game season. (Yes, junior, they charge admissions for the exhibitions.)

Up here in a New York office the printed material of rosters and such starting to jam the mailbox. Baseball is really the only game, what's the use kidding yourself. When you take the American League Redbook out of the big envelope on a February morning the faint music of "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" starts humming through your mind and when you crumple up the envelope you don't drop it into the waste basket. You throw it.

It's always pleasant reading for sports fans—they assure me—to browse through some of the wealth of data and facts about last season and the individuals on this season's rosters, until the actual season starts. So. . . .

There were eight one-hitters in the American League last season. Wonder how many fans could remember as many as five of them. Here are all eight, plus the hitters who spoiled the bids for no-hitters:

Bob Feller of Cleveland—yes, in spite of his most wretched season, Bob added another one-hitter to his long list of games, and the spoiler was .247 hitting Bob Young of the Browns, with a windblown triple to left as I recall it.

Bob Cain of the Browns, and it was Luke Easter of the Indians who wrecked the hopes for big headlines.

Art Houtteman of Detroit, and his bid was ended with two out in the 9th by Harry Simpson of the Indians. (A vicious column in a southern paper attacking Simpson for not deliberately going out was answered by thousands of fans. The paper had to print a whole pageful of letters blasting the sports columnist.)

Vic Raschi of the Yanks, and I guess New York fans remember that Stadium game in which Joe Ginsberg of Detroit poled a home run into the rightfield seats.

Maury McDermott, the erratic blaze balling southpaw of the Red Sox, and the spoiler, of all people, Mel Hoderlein of the Senators, a part-time fielder.

Virgil Trucks, the unpredictable vet of the Tigers who pitched two no-hitters to tie Allie Reynolds' mark, missed a third by the margin of an Eddie Yost single.

Mike Fornieles, a 20-year-old rookie from Cuba, almost made his big league debut a historic no-hitter, with the A's Joe Astroth, a .249 hitter, getting the lone hit. Fornieles is now with the Chisox via a trade with Washington for Chuck Stobbs.

Harry Byrd, the strongarmed young A's righthander, A.L. rookie of the year, missed one by the margin of Yankee Irv Noren's hit.

Couple of other A.L. tidbits for today—Bet you'd guess George Kell if someone asked you which of the active players in the league had the highest batting average. Wrong. It's Cleveland's Dale Mitchell, .317. Next is Johnny Mize, with .313.

Only two A. L. hitters walloped home runs in every one of the eight American League parks—they were Larry Doby, the loop H.R. leader, and teammate Luke Easter.

★

WALTER DUKES, Seton Hall's marvellous center, has joined Jackie Robinson in urging participation of young people all over the country in the activities of the NAACP. As co-chairmen of the youth division's 1953 national membership campaign, the two famous athletes wrote that "despite the magnificent strides we have made in our campaign to eliminate racial discrimination, we must exercise great caution at this time lest we fall victim to the false notion that we have attained our objective."

Circulation Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

too, that in canvassing for renewals she got one recent subscriber to take a carload of people to the Washington vigil today.

Bronxites have taken an early lead in the circulation campaign, with 397 Worker subs in, or just about a fifth of their goal of 2,000. They have, however, only 12 percent of their Daily Worker goal.

Queens readers are close behind, with 243 subs in, or 17 percent of their goal of 1,400. They're doing better on the daily paper, with 55 out of a goal of 300—or nearly 20 percent.

Brooklyn and Manhattan readers are lagging, with less than 10 percent of their respective goals of 4,000 and 3,200 for The Worker in. Upstaters and trade union groups have not yet swung into action in any serious way, though a few came in Friday from Westchester County.

Altogether, New Yorkers have in some 1,325 Worker subs, and 182 for the daily paper. Sub goals are 13,000 for The Worker and 1,500 for the Daily Worker.

Little progress has yet been made on expansion of bundles.

There were subs, too, from Philadelphia, New Haven and Newark as we approached the weekend.

Milgrom Defense Rally Tomorrow

A mass meeting for bail and for the freedom of Sam Milgrom, victim of the McCarran act, will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave., at 8 p.m. Milgrom is the executive secretary of the International Workers Order.

Albert E. Kahn, writer, will speak, as well as Rubin Saltzman, general secretary of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, and Alice Jones, assistant secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

BACK-ROOM SESSIONS AT ALBANY IN PROGRESS

GOP Plotting City Payroll Tax

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Republican steamroller paved the way last week for a New York City one percent pay-roll tax to be paid only by employes, and a higher-fare Transit Authority.

These two bone-crushing levies, strongly pushed by GOP leaders in behind-door fiscal sessions, is the state's answer to city pleas for an additional $62,000,000 in state aid.

Taking their cue from Mayor Impellitteri's fiscal rendition of "Waltz Me Around Again, Dewey" at budget hearings two weeks ago, the Republican high command has lost no time in setting up a shrill chorus for new and heavier tax loads on the workers, consumers and straphangers in New York City. Though the Transit Authority is the more immediate threat and will probably emerge as a bipartisan measure, the payroll tax loom as an equal danger.

THESE two measures would rob a minimum of $130 annualy from every worker in the city.

This isn't all. The Republicans, in return for granting one or at most, two, of the city's revenue-yielding proposals, are insisting:

- That thousands of civil service workers be fired in a sweeping "economy" move by the Impellitteri Administration.
- That key service, such as sanitation, hospitals, health and public works, be curtailed.
- That job vacancies be left unfilled.
- That the Condon-Wadlin law be applied to transit workers should they strike in support of 25 cent hourly pay increase.

★

THERE was one effort made to stop the Democratic transit retreat when Sen. Fred G. Moritt introduced a resolution to investigate all Authorities as a "sovereignty" which "in some cases outstrips the state itself in the scope of their operations."

Of the five city revenue bills only that calling for approval again this year of the proposed constitutional amendment realty tax increases from 2 to 2½ percent appears to have a chance of passing. This measure, adopted by the Legislature last year, will go before the voters next November, if confirmed in the 1953 session. It will raise $49,000,000.

- This is the best in the Impellitteri fiscal package but it, too, had a gimmick. Should this bill be defeated by the Legislature, or if adopted, fail to win approval in the state-wide referendum next November, the city could impose a county real estate tax to hit the small home-owner hardest.

★

THERE IS a strong suspicion that the Republicans would prefer a county realty tax because it avoids assessments on the monopoly property owners. The only reason this bill, dropped last year, may not come up is the bitter opposition to it from Queens and Brooklyn legislators of both parties.

In all, the city has asked for a $218,700,000 tax and state aid program.

The Transit Authority plan and the payroll tax on workers would yield about $150,000,000 to the city treasury, still far short of its estimated needs. There was even talk of increasing the 3 percent sales tax to 4 percent to wring out another $60,000,000 from consumers but this was dropped as political suicide by Democrats.

Dewey fiscal experts in budget debate made light of the city's fiscal problems, pointing out that the 1953 - 1954 appropriations amount to only a drop of $3,936,841 from comparable figures last year. Actually, this is a bookkeeping "mirage" because the cut in city home relief and social welfare funds alone is $5,676,000.

There is no way yet to determine how hard hit the poor, aged, blind and dependent children on the city's welfare rolls will be when the state budget cuts becomes operative. But a minimum estimate is that every relief client will suffer from $2.50 to $5 less in their regular allotments and that the continued retrenchment in the welfare program will be greatly accelerated.

What this will mean in hunger, misery and pain for the scores of thousands on the relief program in New York City is something the Dewey-Administration is incapable of considering.

These, too, will be expected to pay the increased taxes in higher fares, higher prices and—higher rents.

The 1953-54 state budget debate can well be called the Great Debacle.

AFL Maintenance Workers on Strike in Allegheny Institutions

By GEORGE RALEIGH

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22 (FP).—AFL workers struck more than $50 million worth of state building projects in Allegheny County in a recurrence of a long battle to get the state to pay prevailing union rates to maintenance workers at local institutions.

The walkout was authorized last week at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council, comprised of delegates representing a score of AFL unions.

George J. Walters, who also is business representative of Bricklayers Local 2, said the council has been battling with the Republican state officials at Harrisburg since early last year trying to obtain the prevailing union scales for about 100 maintenance workers at the Mayview and Woodville state hospitals here. The workers at Dixmont state insane asylum are unorganized.

How much of the state's "pull-back tactics" is due to a general stiffening of anti-labor policy, which has been reported in some industries on a plant level since the Eisenhower victory, is anybody's guess. Union officials say they are not quite ready to comment on that. But lately they are not finding it any easier to reach agreement on higher pay or even to enforce settlements already made.

The building trades workers struck the state projects in October, 1952, for several weeks after repeated conferences with state officials had failed to obtain satisfacory agreement on pay rates for the maintenance men. On Oct. 30, Gov. Fine assured the building trades union that prevailing union rates would be paid to all. The state, however, was dilatory in carrying out the agreement, and the AFL leaders debated further halting of work on the state jobs.

About mid-January, nearly three months overdue, the state began payment of prevailing rates except for electricians, although union officials had been notified their rates, too, would go up 15 cents an hour. The strike was set off by the state's failure to extend the 15 cent increase to electricians.

Striking Printers Get a Taste of Atty. Gen. Brownell's 'Justice'

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 22.—Striking AFL printers here have received their first taste of Attorney General Herbert Brownell's brand of "justice"—and they don't like it.

Members of Local 107, International Typographical Union, have been on strike since Dec. 15 against the Rock Island Argus, the Moline Dispatch, the Davenport Democrat and the Davenport Times. On Jan. 27, Amos Shepard, president of Local 107, sent a letter to Labor Secretary Martin Durkin, reporting the newspapers were importing scabs across state lines.

"We are calling upon you, as Secretary of Labor and as a union member, to see that violators of the law are brought to justice," the letter said. "We urge that you contact Attorney General Brownell and have his Justice Department investigate. . . ."

Durkin turned over the request to Brownell. Without directly replying to the union, Brownell had his public relations man issue a one-sentence statement in Washington Feb. 13. "We found no violation of federal law in the situation reported," it said.

Local 107 officials angrily revealed the Justice Department had made no effort to contact the union during the alleged investigation. "To our knowledge," the unionists said, "the Justice Department failed to investigate the evidence and charges, which included names, case histories and photographs of imported strike-breakers.

"They did not contact our union regarding the matter of importing strike-breakers across state lines in violation of the Byrnes Act."

Issue in the strike, first in the local's 67-year history, is the publisher's attempt to take away ITU jurisdiction over any new methods or machines.

District 8, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which is officially supporting the strike, commented over WQUA:

"Here is a fine example of how the American people can expect to be treated by Eisenhower's millionaire cabinet."

Vienna

(Continued from Page 4)

ence is the precondition of a durable peace, and they minced no words in saying so.

They told stories from Africa, from Viet-Nam, from Malaya which really registered the full horror of colonialism for the first time on such delegations as the Scandinavians, for example.

Among the many French and Italian delegates, although themselves conscious of their own struggle to defend their sovereignty against American imperialist domination, the insistence of Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Xuan Thuy of Viet-Nam on the primacy of the independence issue was not always as clear as it was to Louis Aragon, the French Communist poet.

Yet there was hardly a dry eye in the Konzerthaus, after Korea's leader, Han Sul Ya, evoked the suffering of his people under 15 million bombs that have devastated his homeland. And when Saifuddin Kitchlew, of India, rose to say that the people of India propose a "cease-fire" immediately, sharply departing from the double-talk of Premier Nehru's position at the United Nations—and when the distinguished Indian embraced Kuo Mo-jo, of People's China, everyone could understand the meaning of this solidarity among nearly 800,000,000 people of Asia, one third of the human race.

It was the Hungarian Marxist literary historian, George Lukacs that summed up the new fact of this Congress, as he sat chatting with friends in the crowded buffet. Four years ago, at the Wroclaw Congress of intellectuals, he said, "It was my task to make a major report. Today I am a humble delegate like any other, and it makes me happy. For here in Vienna, entire people's, whole nations have taken the stage and that is a guarantee that we shall win the peace."

(To Be Continued)

N. Y. Will Say

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